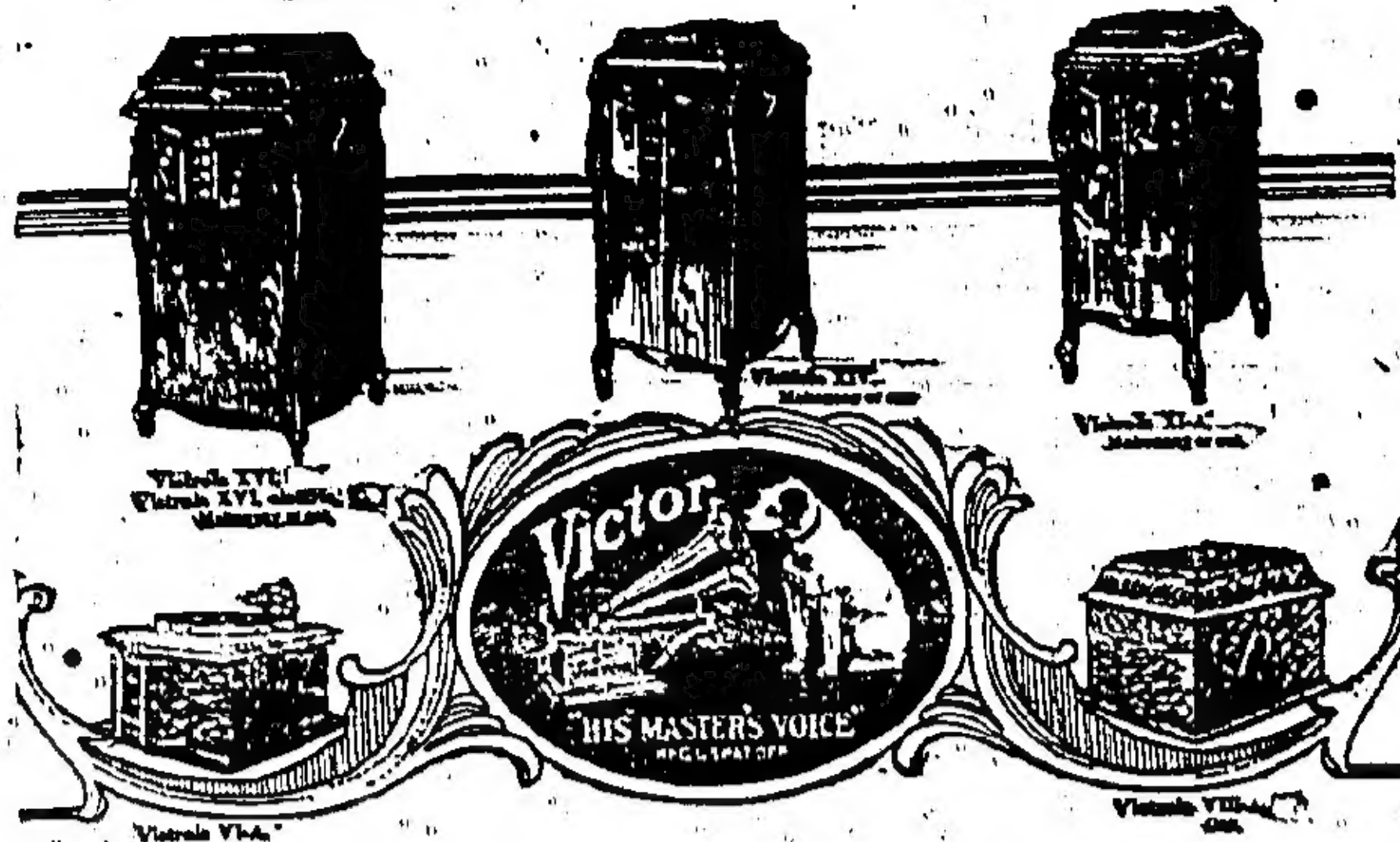






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[25-3]

Comfortable, good-looking

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## LA MINERVA CIGARS

have that purity and fragrance that appeal to all smokers. Established in the year 1883, and with all the experience and wisdom gained in the manufacture of Cigars for over thirty years it is not to be wondered at that these cigars are so popular. They are manufactured from the most carefully selected leaf grown in the fields of Isabela province in the valley of Cagayan.

IN GREAT ASSORTMENT, INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING:—

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[13-1]

THE EDISON-DICK



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[23-2]

## MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Booster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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[22-2]

## WAR CHARITIES

(SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 29).

General:—

Members of the Kowloon Cricket Club 25.00

Staff, Messrs. A. S. Watson &amp; Co., Ltd. (monthly sub.) 36.00

Per H.K. Club 10.00

Mr. C. H. Gale (monthly sub.) 5.00

Dr. C. M. Healey (monthly sub.) 5.00

Mr. E. Irving (monthly sub.) 5.00

Mr. D. M. Mickle (monthly sub.) 10.00

Mr. E. J. Surman (monthly sub.) 5.00

Dr. S. S. Stubbins (monthly sub.) 50.00

Mr. P. P. J. Woodhouse (monthly sub.) 20.00

Mr. A. G. Warren (monthly sub.) 10.00

84 subscribers (monthly sub.) 1,041.50

Per Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong:—

Monthly sub. for July from 38 members 215.00

Donation from members:—

"Turtle Turner" 50.00

Staff, Messrs. Lane, Crawford &amp; Co. (monthly sub.) 150.00

Britishers (monthly sub.) 100.00

Mr. Wong Siu Woon (monthly sub.) 10.00

Mr. H. Skott (monthly sub.) 100.00

Mr. M. Wolfers (monthly sub.) 10.00

Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G. 150.00

Sir W. Ross Davies (monthly sub.) 50.00

Mr. C. Thorne (monthly sub.) 50.00

Ojagar Singh (monthly sub.) 10.00

Mr. S. G. Newall (monthly sub.) 50.00

Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (monthly sub.) 50.00

Zoroastrian Charity Funds 250.00

P. and Co. (monthly sub.) 100.00

C. E. B. (monthly sub.) 50.00

Chief Inspector Kerr (monthly sub.) 5.00

Inspector Gordon (monthly sub.) 5.00

Sergeant Willis (monthly sub.) 3.00

Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (monthly sub.) 50.00

Mr. J. L. McPherson (monthly sub.) 10.00

L. S. (monthly sub.) 5.00

L. N. L. (monthly sub.) 75.00

Kowloon British School (monthly sub.) 5.00

K. (monthly sub.) (June and July) 26.65

Staff, Messrs. Butterfield &amp; Swire 242.50

Dr. G. W. McKean 100.00

E. H. R. 150.00

Mr. G. Morton Smith (monthly sub.) 10.00

Mr. E. G. Smith (monthly sub.) 10.00

Mr. J. H. C. Goodban (monthly sub.) 10.00

Mr. H. O. (monthly sub.) 10.00

Mr. H. O. (monthly sub.) 10.00

Mr. T. Kring (monthly sub.) 10.00

Mr. F. E. A. Worace (monthly sub.) 10.00

Mr. J. P. Elster (monthly sub.) 5.00

Mr. A. C. Pedersen (monthly sub.) 5.00

Mr. R. C. Jensen (monthly sub.) 5.00

Staff, General Post (monthly sub.) 31.05

Ladies' Working Party of the Union Church (monthly sub.) 50.00

Lodge L. O. L. 802, for quarter to 31/12/15 15.00

Mr. G. H. Wakeman (monthly sub.) 25.00

Mr. D. W. Trautman (monthly sub.) 30.00

Mr. L. A. Langley (monthly sub.) 5.00

Mr. J. C. Wildin (monthly sub.) 5.00

Per Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong:—

Monthly sub. for August from 37 members 220.00

Donation from 3 members:—

Helena May Institute for Women (monthly sub.) 70.00

Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin (monthly sub.) 10.00

Royal H.K. Golf Club—Entrance fees for H.E. the Governor's Cup 40.00

Royal H.K. Golf Club, members' subs. for July 194.00

Collections from boxes at Peak Hotel, H.K. Hotel, Star Ferry Pier, Peak Tram station and G.P.O. 6.10

Mr. A. Stubbins 5.47

H. G. S. (monthly sub.) 20.00

Messrs. Cawajee, Pallanjo &amp; Co. (monthly sub.) 25.00

Mr. R. B. Cooper (monthly sub.) 10.00

Poker Chips 18.00

Taikoo Club sub. for August from 17 members 55.00

Anonymous monthly sub. 1,200.00

Prisoners of War:—

Per H.K. Club—3 subscribers (monthly sub.) 120.00

Summer Residents of Cheung Chow, per E. C. Mitchell 33.48

Mr. A. W. Smith (monthly sub.) 50.00

Summer Residents of Cheung Chow, per E. C. Mitchell 50.00

Staff, Messrs. Butterfield &amp; Swire 40.00

H.K. Police per Sgt. Boulger (monthly sub.) 27.50

Blinded Soldiers and Sailors:—

Per H.K. Club:—

Mr. M. S. Sassoon (monthly sub.) 30.00

3 subscribers (monthly sub.) 1 subscriber (monthly sub.) 5.00

Mr. N. B. Karanjia (monthly sub.) 50.00

Royal Navy and H. M. Dockyard, per Rev. F. Hastings (monthly sub.) 78.10

Royal H.K. Golf Club members (monthly sub., July) 10.00

Ladies' Bridge Book (monthly sub.) 71.25

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## GRAVE CONDITIONS REPORTED IN FUKIEN. FOCHOW IN DISORDER.

A letter received from Fochow reveals a lamentable state of things in Fukien, especially in the city of Fochow itself. The letter was received privately and not written for publication, so that its details may be taken as at least as authentic as general news usually is at such times, and the fact that it is evidently written without conscious bias gives it additional value.

## MEETING OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

On Aug. 30th the mutiny of two battalions of Government troops at Chuanchow was reported; on August 31st telegrams were received from Kütien, Yungtai and Minching, asking for reinforcements, and since these dates continued reports have been coming in from Siensu, Putien and other districts in the south of the province to the effect that the Government troops under General Wu Chien-yuan have been hard pressed by the mutiny, instigated by agents of the South.

Telegrams are daily received in Fochow from the Government troops at Shihkuo, Santa and other districts asking for reinforcements and fresh supplies of ammunition. The steamers *Hagan* and *Uyph* *Maru* are packed with refugees every time they leave the port. Most of the families of the high officials of the province have left for Shanghai or other cities of refuge. The mother and wife of one official disguised themselves as patient and nurse, respectively, the wife and daughter of a Magistrate, dressed themselves as beggars in order to escape from the city, one very high official deposited jewels and other valuables worth half-a-million dollars in the Taiwan Bank, and has promised two lakhs of dollars for the preservation of his life.

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS CROWDED. The foreign settlements at Chuanchien Hill are crowded with the families who have been unable to get away to Shanghai owing to lack of steamer accommodation; the value of gold has risen appreciably, as it is a commodity that refugees are able to carry away; and, as indicating the necessity for stringent police measures, it is reported that orders have been issued for the erection of barriers or gates at the end of each hutong. Conditions generally are practically the same as those obtaining during the Revolution. The gentry of the city are contemplating the organization of volunteer corps for the maintenance of peace, but funds are not forthcoming and the scheme is dropped for the present.

## FEAR OF LOOT.

Not a little of the alarm is due to fear that Northern troops will shortly loot and mutiny, as the recently-recruited Northern troops attempted to mutiny and loot, but their schemes were nipped in the bud, 17 ringleaders being summarily executed. General Yao Chien-ping, the acting Tutoring, has telegraphed tendering his resignation, but this has not been accepted, and he has been ordered to keep the situation as well in hand as possible.

## ARMED TROOPS ON GUARD.

The regiment of Model Troops sent from Peking has been stationed to guard the three hills behind the city, and troops from the warships in Pagoda Anchorage have also been landed to police the city. There seems to be no local remedy for this state of things, and the only hope of amelioration lies in an adjustment of the differences between North and South.

Messrs. Patell &amp; Co. (monthly sub.) 25.00

Anonymous monthly sub. 50.00

Red Cross:—

Half additional contribution 30.00

Account Baseball Game, per Andersen, Meyer &amp; Co., Ltd. 5.00

Per H.K. Club—1 subscriber (monthly sub.) 10.00

Summer Residents of Cheung Chow, per E. C. Mitchell 24.67

Per Andersen, Meyer &amp; Co., Ltd. 1.00

Staff, General Post Office (monthly sub.) 18.25

Amoy Customs Club 47.00

Ramford 10.00

Officers' Families Fund:—

Per H.K. Club:—1 Subscriber (monthly sub.) 1.00

Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin (monthly sub.) 25.00

Royal H.K. Golf Club (members for July) 1.00

H.E. Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., cheque £25 at 3/7 11/16 137.39

Anonymous (monthly sub.) 50.00

Dreadnought Hospital:—

Per H.K. Club:—1 Subscriber (monthly sub.) 5.00

Royal H.K. Golf Club (members for July) 5.00

Pipe Fund:—

Mr. F. G. Hecke (monthly sub.) 10.00

Lord Roberts' Memorial Workshops:—

Per H.K. Club:—2 Subscribers (monthly sub.) 25.00

Blue Cross:—

Half proceeds of Raffle of Yacht Dawn, per Mr. Finch 401.00

Tobacco Fund:—

Per H.K. Club:—1 Subscriber (monthly sub.) 3.00

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Association:—

Mr. H. A. Nisbet (monthly sub.) 25.00

Soldiers' Club Association:—

H.E. Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., cheque £25 at 3/7 11/16 137.39

\$ 6,822.67

Already acknowledged 1,192,129.88

\$ 1,193,952.55

Amounts remitted, etc. 1,164,102.35

Balance in current a/c \$ 34,850.50

H. C. SANDFORD (Hon. Treasurer).

Hongkong, 24th September, 1915.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## AN ECHO OF THE BASEBALL SCANDAL AT SHANGHAI. A SLAP IN THE FACE IN COURT.

In H.B.M.'s Police Court, Shanghai, on September 17th, before Mr. G. W. King, Judah Isaac Ezra, was charged that on September 13th, at the International Mixed Court, Shanghai, he did unlawfully assault and beat one Gordius Nielsen by violently striking him on the face.

Mr. J. G. Priestwood appeared for the complainant and Mr. N. C. Home for the defence.

In opening the case for the complainant, Mr. Priestwood said that on the 13th inst. the plaintiff and defendant were in the Court room at the Mixed Court awaiting the hearing of a case. Whilst there, the defendant, for reasons best known to himself, but possibly on account of something said by the complainant to him, struck the complainant a violent blow in the face with his open hand. The complainant did not retaliate, and he had no other legal alternative but to bring the defendant to court on a charge of assault and battery.

The complainant, Mr. Nielsen, deposed that he called the defendant a common cheat and a conspiring swindler.

What did the defendant say or do? He asked me to repeat it and I repeated it. Then he struck me a violent blow on my face with his fist—the palm of his hand.

Did you retaliate?—No, I was afraid. (Laughter.)

What were you afraid of?—I was afraid that I would break every bone in his body, and more particularly his nose.

Cross-examined by Mr. Home: On the preceding day, did you use similar language to defendant in the same place?—Yes, about 20 times.

The defendant did nothing then?—Nothing then so far as I am concerned.

Since you were slapped in the face you have persisted in using similar language regarding defendant?—Most likely I have.

Witness said that he was the sole proprietor of the *Shanghai Gazette*.

Mr. Home: I have here yesterday evening's copy, in which there is this: "Mr. Gordius Nielsen laid a complaint in H.B.M. Police Court to-day against a swindler, Mr. Judah Isaac Ezra, for assault. The Court wished to be furnished with the address of Mr. Ezra, a request with which Mr. Nielsen was unable to comply, not knowing or associating with swindlers." You had that inserted in yesterday's paper?—Complainant: I wrote that myself, yes.

After these proceedings were commenced?—Yes, I presume so.

Witness admitted that on the 13th his paper had an account of the incident in the Mixed Court in which the defendant was spoken of as a swindler.

In reply to further questions witness stated: You may take it that for the last three weeks I have called him a swindler every day in the paper.

His Worship asked if it was complainant's intention to keep on calling the defendant a swindler.

Complainant: It is my intention to bring the defendant to book as he should be, and therefore I intend to go and lay information against him.

His Worship: The point I want to get is this: You keep on calling a certain man a swindler, you don't expose him because you might hurt him. What are you going to do? Do you think that is a fair way to go on?

Complainant: As soon as I have laid information and official steps are being taken, I cease, of course.

His Worship (to Mr. Priestwood): Of course, your client not being a British subject I cannot go further with it; if he were a British subject I have a simple remedy.

Evidence in support of complainant's statement regarding the alleged assault was given by Wm. Donaldson.

For the defence Mr. Home said his client admitted the slap in the face, but the complainant by his acts had caused the defendant the gravest possible provocation. He did not do it in the heat of temper, or because of anything defendant had done to provoke him—he set himself to a persistent course of this sort of thing, carrying it on in a Court of Justice. He did it the day before, without anything happening to him; he continued it on the 13th, when this assault took place, and he had continued it since then, and had continued it in his newspaper, which would undoubtedly constitute contempt of court were he amenable to the jurisdiction of that Court.

However grossly one might be insulted, and whatever the provocation was, one had not the right to assault a wrongdoer. Defendant might be found guilty of a technical assault, but counsel wished to point out unquestionably and undoubtedly, that the offender was the complainant himself—that he got no more, and probably very considerably less, than he deserved, and what he would have got from any man, and what he must expect to get from any man.

Mr. Home continued: People cannot go round in this way inciting to breaches of the peace and then come into this Court with no danger of any charge against them in this Court. The offender is undoubtedly the complainant himself. His conduct is only to be described as dishonourable and despicable.

Proceeding, Mr. Home said that if the complainant were a British subject and British law applied to him, his, of the two offences, would be by far the graver; it would be the one which would be the most heavily punished.

Defendant gave evidence in corroboration of Mr. Home's statement. He said that Mr. Nielsen put his hand right to his face and said: "You swindler. I'll get you yet and get you in gaol." Witness was sitting down at the time and he got up and asked complainant to repeat his statement. Complainant used

the same words again and witness slapped him on the face with his open hand. Complainant went on in the same way and said: "You hit me with your criminal hands!" and went on to repeat, half-a-dozen times, his previous remarks.

In reply to his Worship, defendant said he was sick of the whole thing. Every time he saw Nielsen the latter called him a swindler. He had not seen him since the 12th.

His Worship: Why did you strike him on the 13th and refrain from striking him on the 12th?—I cannot exactly say. He was doing this so very often.

His Worship: You want to say, do you, that you had come to the end of your patience?—Yes.

His Worship said that the only difficulty he had was as to the words quoted by Mr. Priestwood "insulting words, however gross, do not justify blows."

Mr. Home: I cannot argue against that.

In giving his decision, His Worship said that both parties were British, he would have bound them over to keep the peace. He thought Mr. Ezra had every provocation and that there were occasions when blows were natural.

His Worship said that he would enter a conviction against the defendant and impose a nominal fine of one dollar. There would be no order as to costs.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## THE SIBERIAN SITUATION. GROWING ORGANIZATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HARBIN, September 19th. The Prime Minister of the Western Siberian Government, Vologodsky, the Minister of Supplies, Zephiroff, and another member of the Cabinet, Semenko, arrived here at 1.30 to-day.

Interviewed in his car, Mr. Vologodsky declared that the object of his journey to Vladivostok was to find out the intentions and plans of the Allies with regard to the restoration of the Eastern Front and combined action by the Allied, Russian and Siberian troops.

He considers his Government the only lawful power in Siberia, not merely by reason of its election but also because it meets with the support of all sections of the population.

He further stated that the mobilization of the two last classes had been carried out in excellent order and the young troops were in high spirits and eager to renew the offensive against Germany. However, the speedy growth of the army required immense supplies of arms and ammunition, and help from the Allies was



SPORT.  
TENNIS.

## HARD COURT LEAGUE INITIATED.

At an informal meeting held yesterday evening at the Hongkong C.C. pavilion in regard to the formation of a Hard Court Tennis League in Hongkong, to be played under the "C" Division rules, it was announced that the following teams had intimated their willingness to join the League:—

Chinese Y.M.C.A., Naval Yard, Kowloon C.C., St. Stephens' College, and Police Reserve.

It was decided to leave the entry-list open till September 30th. Clubs wishing to join are asked to communicate with Mr. H. Mohler at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. It was pointed out that, as four of the Clubs which have already entered have hard courts, it is not necessary for those Clubs which now wish to enter, to have hard Courts, as matches could be played on the hard courts of other Clubs in the League, provided tennis balls are supplied.

The first match will be played on October 29th. It was decided, unless more than six teams enter, that home and away matches be played.

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

At the annual aquatic sports of the V.R.C., on October 3rd, 4th and 5th, the programme of events will comprise the following 10 items:—Two Lengths Handicap, ditto (Novices), ditto (Ladies), ditto (Girls), ditto (Boys under 14 years of age, open to sons and brothers of members), ditto (Navy and Army), ditto Hurdles, Four Lengths Handicap, ditto (Navy and Army), Two Lengths Team Race, 220 Yards Championship, 440 Yards Championship, 100 Yards Championship (Ladies), 100 Yards Championship (Boys Junior Championship 13 years and under), Long Plunge, High Dive, Running Header, Ladies' Nomination and Water Polo.

The entries close on Saturday.

## HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

## PRELIMINARIES SETTLED.

The preliminary arrangements of the forthcoming Hongkong League were settled at a meeting of the Management Committee of the League held on Monday evening.

The entries for the League finally closed as follows:—

**First Division.**—Royal Engineers, Royal Garrison Artillery, Royal Navy, Hongkong Football Club, Manchester Regiment, and South China Athletic.

**Second Division.**—St. Joseph's College, Kowloon F.C., 83rd Co. R.G.A., 88th Co. R.G.A., Staff and Department F.C., Royal Navy (R.), 87th Co. R.G.A., South China Athletic (R.) and Hongkong University.

The fixtures were left in the hands of Master-Gunner A. T. May, R.G.A., and the Hon. Sec. of the League to compile, with the exception of the opening games, which were balloted for, with the following result:—

## DIVISION I.

28th October, at 4.30 p.m.:  
R.E. v. R.G.A.—Navy Ground.  
H.K. Club v. South China Athletic.—Club Ground.

R.E. v. Manchester Regiment.—Military Ground.

## DIVISION II.

19th October:—  
St. Joseph's College v. Kowloon.—Club Ground, 4.30 p.m.  
South China (R.) v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.—Military Ground, 4.30 p.m.

88th Co. R.G.A. v. Staff and Department.—Club Ground, 3 p.m.  
Royal Navy (R.) v. 87th R.G.A.—Navy Ground, 4.30 p.m.

Hongkong University, bye.

## APHORISMS FOR TO-DAY.

The following aphorisms are from "An Estimate," by Mr. W. G. Howard Gritten, in the *Fortnightly Review* for August:—

Great wars have always proved salutary correctives, provided they have occurred at the right time.

Through laziness of mind we forget, disaffected persons and conduct all too soon, or idly disregard their malign activities.

Napoleon's estimate of us was ironically exemplified by the notices in the shops during the first period of the war, "Business as usual," as though the exercise of the prevailing passion was paramount to every issue!

Buttressing on our necessities, they (the profiteers) resemble those unclean vultures that are for ever hovering over the Twin Towers of Silence on Malabar Hill.

Muddling has attained such a degree of thoroughness as to amount to a unique form of genius.

We respect the law; the Germans fear it. Hence ours is a voluntary, theirs an enslaved, submission.

FATAL QUARREL IN A  
CHINESE FLAT.  
A QUESTION OF FOUR CENTS.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, conducted an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of a Chinese lad, 16 years of age. The lad was alleged to have been pushed down a flight of stairs on the morning of September 11th, by another Chinese, after a quarrel over 4 cents, which the deceased was alleged to have borrowed from the defendant. The lad died in the Government Civil Hospital the same morning.

Dr. Y. K. To, of the Government Civil Hospital, said the deceased had a fracture of the base of the skull, while six ribs were fractured and the spleen ruptured. Death was due to multiple injuries. Either the fracture of the base of the skull or the rupture of the spleen was in itself sufficient to cause death.

A Sergeant Interpreter said that when charged at No. 2 Police Station on September 12th, the defendant said:—"I asked him for money. He wouldn't pay me. He went downstairs and fell in the street."

Yeung Chai, a foreman coolie, deposed to the fact that both the defendant and the deceased were employed by him. They lived on the 5th floor at No. 5, MacGregor Street, and there had never been any disagreement between the two. On the morning in question witness went out to drink tea in an adjoining coffee shop. When he returned he saw defendant in the custody of the Police and the deceased lying, bleeding and unconscious, at the foot of the stairs.

A Chinese lad stated that he was playing cards with the deceased at about 7.30 a.m., when the defendant came up and asked the deceased for the return of 4 cents which he had lent to the deceased. The deceased replied that he would give defendant the 4 cents at 8.30 a.m., when the "master" came back. The defendant threatened to strike the deceased if the money was not paid by 8.30, and followed up this statement by slapping the deceased, who got up and ran. The defendant chased the deceased to the staircase. Witness did not see the defendant push the deceased downstairs, because he (witness) was inside the room; but he heard the deceased falling down. Witness then went down and found the deceased lying on the ground floor. Later an ambulance was brought up and the injured lad was taken first to the Police Station and then to the hospital. He was unconscious.

The defendant and the deceased had no quarrels previous to this occasion.

The defendant: Is it not a fact that I asked the deceased for 4 cents?—Witness: I only heard you ask for 4 cents.

The defendant: Is it not a fact that deceased refused to pay?—Witness: No, the deceased promised to pay.

The Coroner: Is the defendant regarded as a bully in the house?—Witness: Yes.

The Coroner: Did the defendant ever strike you?—Witness: Yes, he struck me on one occasion.

Another Chinese coolie deposed to having been present when the quarrel arose between the defendant and the deceased. He said the defendant kicked the deceased twice, and followed this up with a blow in the abdomen. The deceased swore at the defendant and then ran away. The defendant chased deceased to the top of the stairs, caught hold of him by the neck, and pushed him down. The deceased then fell downstairs. "When the lad was lying unconscious the defendant walked away, but some of the other coolies caught him."

The inquiry was adjourned.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 21st September is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 28 weeks.
This Year .....	\$13,320	\$322,244
Last Year .....	14,089	513,655
Decrease .....	769	8,880

## A SEAMAN IN TROUBLE.

Owen Phillips, a seaman, was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with being drunk and disorderly on the water-front near the Harbour Master's Office on Monday afternoon.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared for the defence.

The prosecution alleged that defendant was going past the Harbour Master's Office in a ricksha, at about 2.30 p.m., and was shouting imprecations at the people on the road.

The case was remanded until Friday.

LEAVING THE HARBOUR  
WITHOUT A PERMIT.  
RIVER STEAMER FIRED ON.

At the Marine Court, yesterday, before Commander Beckwith, Mr. James Wilson, master of the river steamer *Hoi Sang*, was charged with having left the Harbour without a permit on Sunday night.

Lieut. Evans, R.G.A., battery commander at Stonecutter's Island on the night in question, said that at about 9.30 p.m. the *Hoi Sang*, which was not on the list of steamers cleared outwards, was seen to steam out. He ordered two shots to be fired across the vessel's bows at intervals of five minutes. He would have fired on the ship and sunk her, but he considered the risk to other ships in the vicinity and the lives of the passengers, and therefore did not fire on the *Hoi Sang* itself.

The defendant said he was only acting for the master, who was sick, and who, on giving him charge, had said that a pass had been obtained. He had put the papers and articles in a drawer without looking at them.

Commander Beckwith: You did not even see whether the permit was there, knowing that you were responsible as master of the steamer? Did you not know that you were liable to be sunk and that lives might have been lost? And yet you did not take the trouble to see whether you had a permit?

Defendant said he knew he was liable but he took it for granted that the permit was amongst the papers. He had not the slightest idea that the shots were intended for him. There were other ships in the vicinity. He did not find out that the shots were intended for him until he reached Canton.

Commander Beckwith: It was only a miracle that you were not sunk. The officer would have been perfectly justified in sinking you for breaking out of Harbour, for that is what it means.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$250; in default, one month's hard labour. His Worship added that the maximum penalty was \$500.

The fine was subsequently reduced to \$150, in consideration of the fact that defendant was in straitened circumstances.

HOUSING QUESTION AND  
CHILD LABOUR.

## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE C.E.M.S.

The annual general meeting of the Church of England Men's Society was held last night, at St. Paul's College.

The Rev. E. C. Copley Moyle presided and the Rev. C. B. Shann acted as Secretary, owing to the absence of Mr. C. W. Gerken (the Secretary), who is ill with malaria.

The CHAIRMAN read a letter from the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, stating that, owing to the continued wet weather during the past month he had been unable to arrange for outings on his yacht, but hoped to do so in October. He enclosed a subscription for \$20.

The report and accounts, showing a balance of \$15.85, were adopted.

The election of office-bearers resulted as follows:—Chairman, Dr. Earle; Vice-Chairman, Mr. L. Forster; Secretary, Mr. C. W. Gerken; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. C. Fleming; Committee: Mr. P. L. Knight, Mr. Sykes, and the Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

The CHAIRMAN stated that there was a great deal of work for the C.E.M.S. to do and a great need to keep Christian ideals before the people. Among other matters, there was the Housing Question and the question of child-labour, and slavery. Those were amongst the most important matters demanding attention and it was their duty to try to have them attended to. He thought they should hold public meetings and have the subjects ventilated.

The Rev. W. T. Featherstone suggested that the housing of Europeans on the lower levels should also be brought up at the public meeting.

Dr. Earle: These things are becoming political. This is a Church Society and I do not think it should be political.

The CHAIRMAN replied that trying to ameliorate the condition of the poor children who were to be seen carrying loads up the Peak, was in no way political.

Dr. Earle said that he was referring to the housing problem.

After further discussion it was left to the Committee to make arrangements for the holding of a public meeting.

Suggestions as to the proposed programme for the coming year were then made, after which the meeting dispersed.

ABSCONDING FROM SERVICE.  
INDIAN WATCHMAN PUNISHED.

An Indian was charged, yesterday, at the Magistracy before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with having absconded from the service of the Dairy Farm Ice and Cold Storage Co., Lai Chi Kok.

The defendant said he went away because the No. 1 watchman, who engaged him, told him that the Engineer did not want him any longer.

Mr. W. McFarlane, the engineer-in-charge, said that the man was engaged by him on September 3rd. He worked for 12 days and then wanted to go away. Permission was refused and then the defendant stayed away for the best part of three days. He finally disappeared on September 15th. It was a serious offence, because the defendant had been taking care of the coal, of which the Company had a large consignment.

The Magistrate enquired whether any coal had been lost as a result of the defendant's absence.

Mr. McFarlane replied that no coal was lost in the present instance, though some had been lost previously as a result of the negligence of other watchmen.

The Magistrate pointed out to the defendant that his offence was the more serious because he was in charge of coal. Owing to the present price of coal, it was very profitable to steal it.

The defendant said that the No. 1 watchman had promised to get another watchman to replace him.

The Magistrate told the Magistrate he had no business to listen to the watchman. Offences such as that with which the defendant was charged were getting too common. He sentenced the defendant to a month's hard labour.

ASSISTING THE POLICE AT  
SHANGHAI.THE WRECK OF THE STANDARD  
OIL CO.'S LAUNCH.

At H.B.M.'s Police Court, Shanghai, on September 19th, before Mr. G. W. King, Ellis Isaac Ezra and Judah Isaac Ezra were charged, "for that they, on the 10th September, together with divers other persons, unlawfully and maliciously did conspire amongst themselves wrongfully to seize and take away the launch s.s. *Meijoo* No. 4, the property of the Standard Oil Co. and then and there to deprive the said Company of the possession of the said launch, contrary to law."

The case for the prosecution was that the defendants hired the launch without the permission of the owners in order to assist in the execution of a process issued by the Chinese Court in an action which they had brought in connection with the "Baseball Scandal" case against Mr. Eugene Chen, whom they believed to be a passenger on an outward bound ship lying at Woosung. Owing to an accident, the launch was piled up on the Woosung breakwater.

Mr. Home, for the defence, said that to constitute a conspiracy there must be acting together, and with whatever was done Judah Ezra had nothing to do. The launch had been obtained at night in a perfectly legitimate way, with no intention to deprive anyone of the use of anything. The launch had been hired to assist the police in the performance of duty and the police officer himself did not know the launch was a Standard Oil Co. boat.

His Worship, in committing the defendants for trial before the Supreme Court, said the charge had been quite properly brought under the Prevention of Corruption Act, but the prosecution had failed to show who had paid the money. It was not easy to prove who paid the money, and he was of opinion that the prosecution had done quite right in bringing the charge under that Act. Defendants were allowed bail.

PRESIDENT HSU'S POLICY.  
PEACE THE PURPOSE OF HIS  
OFFICE.

In an interview given to Reuter's representative on September 19th President Hsu Shih-chang said:

"It is the hope of the whole world to-day to have peace."

"China's civilization for thousands of years has been peaceful, peace is the desire of our people and it is my intention to achieve the unity of the nation so as to realize the hope of peace. I do not yet know what my actual procedure will be, but I see no great obstacles in the way."

Asked what was his attitude towards Parliament, the President replied:

"I intend to work with it on constitutional lines, but Parliament is largely a matter of law, and different people place different interpretations on laws. My object is to concern myself more with the task of strengthening the foundations of the nation and improving the economic conditions of the people than with interpretations of law."

"One of my first duties, however, will be as it was when the question first arose in China, to combat the opium evil. During the last few years, owing to internal strife, remote districts may have got out of hand and restarted poppy cultivation. I shall earnestly strive completely to suppress poppy cultivation in China."

With regard to China's position as one of the Allies, the President said that in view of the fact that China had participated in the war, the relation of this country and the Allies had been strengthened. China had done whatever she could in the circumstances towards the cause of the common cause.

Hereafter this country will continue to do what it can towards the same cause and, in view of the brilliant successes achieved by the Allies, China is confident that the Allies will emerge triumphant. China will do her part towards defeating the common enemy."

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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Care of Daily Press Office.  
[2453]

## LOST

FOX TERRIER DOG, one black, one white eye. Reward. Reiss & Co., Queen's Buildings.  
[2448]

## HONGKONG CHINESE RECREATION CLUB.

## "AT HOME."

MEMBERS and Friends are hereby notified that the Club's annual "At Home" postponed from the 21st instant, will take place on SUNDAY next, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M.  
There will be Tennis matches between the Champions and the Rest in Division A, B and C of the Hongkong Tennis League. Members and Friends are cordially invited to attend.  
UN HEW FAN,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1918. [2450]

## KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, September 30th, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.  
Business:  
Report and accounts for 1917-1918.  
Election of Officers for 1918-1919.  
General.  
L. J. BLACKBURN,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Kowloon, 19th September, 1918. [2442]

## KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

## OPENING OF NEW GROUND.

MEMBERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the OPENING OF THE NEW GROUND will take place on SATURDAY, September 28th, at 3.30 P.M.  
Members, Friends and Members of other Sporting Clubs are cordially invited to attend. There will be Cricket, Bowls and Tennis matches.  
L. J. BLACKBURN,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Kowloon, 19th September, 1918. [2443]

## G. E. R.

## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.  
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.  
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.  
[58]

## DAIRY FARM NEWS

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1827

## INTIMATIONS

## THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., 11, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subject of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:

"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof, 'be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.'"

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Office in Hongkong, or at the Office of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Solicitors, at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any week-day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.  
Dated this 19th day of September, 1918.  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.  
[2416]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st October, 1918, at 12.30 P.M., at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the ground floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

A Report will be made at this Meeting as to certain proposals to substitute spectators stands for some of the Matheads hitherto erected on part of the Jockey Club property and the adjoining Land.  
By Order,  
T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 16th September, 1918. [2420]

## THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of October, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1918.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th September to 5th October, 1918, both days inclusive.  
By Order,  
M. MANUK,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 20th September, 1918. [2444]

## HE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 5th October, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the INTERIM DIVIDEND can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, on and after MONDAY, 7th October, 1918.  
By Order of the Board,  
R. M. DYER,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1918. [2447]

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## INTIMATION



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## MARRIAGE.

JACOB—NISSIM.—At Shaerith Israel Synagogue, Shanghai, on September 18th, Mr. S. I. Jacob to Miss MIRIAM NISSIM. Ceremony performed by Mr. J. I. Jacob.

## DEATHS.

BREWITT-TAYLOR.—Died of wounds in France, temporary Captain RAYMOND BREWITT-TAYLOR, M.C., M.B., B.S. (London), R.A.M.C., second surviving son of C. H. Brewitt-Taylor, Commissioner of Customs, Mukden.

CHREWE.—At Sydney (Australia) on September 21st, from pneumonia, A. E. CHREWE, beloved father of Mrs. REICHMAN, aged 80 years. [2452]

EDWARDS.—At a Field Ambulance in France, on July 14th, of wounds received the same day, Lieut. ROBERT A. EDWARDS, 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, dearly loved second son of Dr. E. H. EDWARDS, and the late Mrs. S. Florence Edwards, formerly of Taiyuanfu, and brother of Dr. Geo. K. Edwards, of Taiyuanfu.

REX.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on September 17th, GEORGE BOOTH, R.N., aged 55 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 25th SEPTEMBER, 1918.

## A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

VISCOUNT GREY, in his pamphlet on the principle of justice between nations, and it demands an extension of the bounds of civilization to the relations between nations. It has been claimed that no self-respecting nation would ever allow its activities to be limited by those of others. This is the old argument against the peaceful administration of justice between individuals. Why should the man who feels aggrieved cede the right himself to punish the man who has done him wrong? What safety is there for him in entrusting his cause to disinterested parties? Individually we no longer ask these questions. We are content that the State should administer justice, recognising that thereby the good of the whole is more nearly attained. It is asked now that we should recognise this nationally, recognise that the common good of humanity lies in the peaceful administration of justice between nations, and that the trial by combat is no less a relic of barbarism in international relations than it is in national relations.

Some such feeling moved the knights of the Middle Ages and the duellists of the 18th and 19th centuries. It was difficult, if not impossible, for them to imagine any other means of settling their disputes than an appeal to force. What satisfaction could be found in a decision of a Court of Law by one whose honour had been wounded? Yet the factors of law and order gradually prevailed. Physical force exercised by the individual to establish his own rights gradually gave way to physical force exercised by the State to establish justice, and, however faultily the appeals to justice were answered, it cannot be denied that greater justice was done by the State than under the old system. The individual forfeited rights, it is true; he forfeited the right to avenge himself for what he considered his wrongs, to carry fire and sword into the lands of his enemy, to demand that his cause should be decided by physical violence, to awake anarchy and confusion for personal reasons. Yet no one would now question that the forfeiture of these supposed rights has been for his own good and for the good of the world around him. Duelling, the last remnant of the trial by combat, dies slowly; the old Adam lingers on; but no one doubts that man will never again revert to that rough method of dealing justice between individuals. In fact, we deny that there is any justice in such individual combats; that might is right, or that the Deity intervenes to bring the wrongdoer to punishment. Nationally, we have progressed thus far; internationally, we are still in the Middle Ages—still demanding an appeal to arms in international disputes, still unsatisfied with arbitration and Hague Tribunals; still proclaiming that the Deity will decide between the justice or injustice of the combatants. The result is that, while nationally we have made progress in adapting ourselves to the social state and are willing to bound our own rights by the rights of others, internationally hardly any progress has been made. We are but little removed from the condition of those warring tribes which see in each other not co-operators but competitors. Shall we not take thought and try to end this uncivilised condition which continually hampers man's progress, inflicts upon him horrible miseries, and dulls that sense of justice and humanity which make, in the true sense, for righteousness? As Viscount GREY points out, Germany, equally with the Allies, is intent upon ending war, but the means she proposes are those which tend to perpetuate it. War, in her view, is to be ended by German domination. Germany is to become such a dominating factor in the world that no nation or combination of nations would dare to dispute her authority. This, of course, is a dream. It has nothing in common with that idea of peace which is founded on justice—on the administration of justice between nation and nation as it is administered between individual and individual. Putting the German idea on an individual basis it represents one man forcing his will on his neighbours, whether by brute force or by the power of riches. It puts the many at the mercy of the caprices of the individual, and assures as "much justice as obtained in the Middle Ages when each retainer was at the disposal of his lord. The nations would never consent to such a reactionary step; nor would there be any assurance of peace. The peace the Allies are struggling for is based on the principle of justice between nations, and it demands an extension of the bounds of civilization to the relations between nations. It has been claimed that no self-respecting nation would ever allow its activities to be limited by those of others. This is the old argument against the peaceful administration of justice between individuals. Why should the man who feels aggrieved cede the right himself to punish the man who has done him wrong? What safety is there for him in entrusting his cause to disinterested parties? Individually we no longer ask these questions. We are content that the State should administer justice, recognising that thereby the good of the whole is more nearly attained. It is asked now that we should recognise this nationally, recognise that the common good of humanity lies in the peaceful administration of justice between nations, and that the trial by combat is no less a relic of barbarism in international relations than it is in national relations.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Mr. S. H. Dodwell returned to the Colony by the *Shinyu Maru* on Monday.

There will be meetings of the General Military Service Tribunal at the Council Chamber on September 30th, October 2nd and 4th, at 3.30 p.m. each day.

Captain G. Scott-Pearse of the British Army, has arrived in Tokio to take up his duties as assistant Military Attaché of the British Embassy. He will be in charge of passport work in Japan.

The manager of the local branch of The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., has received cabled advice that the Bank has declared an interim dividend for the half-year at the rate of 12 per cent, per annum, less tax.

Mr. W. H. Trenchard Davis is making slow progress in his recovery from the motor-car accident in Korea and has been advised to refrain from any strenuous business for at least six months. He is at present in Weihaiwei.

News has been received that Captain J. E. L. Hunter, R.A.F., has been awarded further recognition, in the shape of the Distinguished Flying Cross. Captain Hunter, who was recently wounded, is getting on very well in the R.A.F. Hospital in Bryanston Square.

The Chinese who was arrested on the wharf in front of Messrs. Sincere & Co.'s premises with a false basket containing 34 pounds of raw opium, was fined \$300, with the alternative of a month's hard labour, by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe at the Magistracy. The basket was confiscated.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Mr. Ip Wing-cho, \$100; Mr. Lam Heung Lun, \$50; Messrs. Wo Cheong, \$50; Messrs. Wo Fat Shing, \$50; Mr. Cheung Kat Shing, \$30; E. S., \$50.

A Chinese woman, who was charged at the Magistracy with being in unlawful possession of a bag of rice, was fined \$5. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe said, in regard to her statement that she went on board a ship in harbour to do stitching work and swept up the rice from the deck, that if all the women who went on board to stitch were to walk away with a bag of rice each, the ships would not have much cargo.

The following cases of communicable diseases were reported in the Colony during the week ended September 21st:—One case of cerebro-spinal fever (one death), one case of bubonic plague (one death), one case of diphtheria (one death), and 6 cases of enteric fever (5 deaths). One case of bubonic plague (one death) and two cases of enteric fever (one death) were reported on Sunday and Monday.

We understand that what must be nearly a record sum was raised on board the *Shinyu Maru* for War Charities on her homeward and outward voyage. On her homeward voyage G.\$2,000 was raised amongst the passengers and officers for the Red Cross Funds and G.\$500 for the Japanese Seamen's Aid Society. On her outward voyage G.\$1,000 was raised for the Red Cross Funds and nearly G.\$300 for the Japanese Seamen's Aid Society.

## A TORN NOTE.

## INCIDENT AT THE KOWLOON FERRY.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, on the complaint of Mr. Mohamed Akbar, of the Supreme Court, with behaving in a disorderly manner.

Mr. Akbar said that he wanted some money changed and gave a \$5 note to the defendant, asking him to include in the change 48 cents in copper coins. There was a festival being celebrated in the Mohammedan Mosque at Hongkong and witness wanted the change to give to beggars in the Mosque. The man could not give him 48 cents in copper coins and got angry and tore the note because witness said he was in a hurry.

Mr. M. K. Lo, for the defence, suggested that Mr. Akbar was so excited that he did not know exactly what happened. He was in such a hurry that, in snatching the note back from the Chinese, he might have torn it himself.

Mr. Akbar denied that he was excited. He had just finished saying his prayers and was on his way to the Mosque.

The defendant denied that he tore the note.

Mr. Akbar asked the defendant whether he would go to a Temple and cut off a cock's head, swearing that he did not tear the note.

The Magistrate fined defendant \$10.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH RAUTER'S AGENCY.]

## SWEDISH RED CROSS MISSION ARRESTED.

LONDON, September 23rd.

A Tokio message, dated September 18th, stated that the Czechs at Irtutsk arrested the Swedish Red Cross Mission on the eve of its departure, on the ground that it was working in the interests of Germans and Russians.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

## NEWS FROM PEKING.

PEKING, September 24th.

Hsu Shih-chang has requested Tong Shiu-yi to return to Peking. Fung Kuo-chang's supporters are endeavouring to secure the Vice-Presidency for him.

Li How-ki has brought his troops back to Foochow.

Tuan Chi-jui has stated that he will not declare an armistice with the South-erners.

It is reported that Lung Chai-kwong's recruits have mutinied in Shantung.

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

September 24th.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

Chak Wong, the newly appointed Civil Governor, has announced that he will assume office on the 35th inst. Chak is a native of the same village as the ex-Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, and has been always under Li's command since he joined the army. No discontent has been aroused among the Shui Hing troops by the change as they are in agreement with Chak Wong.

It is said that Li Yew-hon will proceed to Hongkong for medical treatment after matters have been settled.

## THE TUCHUNSHIP OF FUKIEN.

We are informed that the M.P.s of Fukien intend to request the Military Government to offer the Tuchunship of Fukien to Commander Chan Kwong-ming. They have also made an appeal to the people of Fukien to approve of the appointment.

## A PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT.

It is said that the M.P.s are proposing to elect a Provisional President to the Military Government in Canton.

## THE NAM HUNG FRONT.

It is reported that fighting has been resumed on the Nam Hung front. The Northern troops are attacking the Southern troops from three directions.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY STATION ATTACKED.

The Director of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, Chinese Section, has reported that the Sin Chuen Station (near Shau-Lung) was ransacked by some twenty robbers on the 25th inst., the loss being estimated at over \$400. The Director adds that many snatching cases have occurred recently in the vicinity of this station, and numerous passengers are reported to have been attacked as soon as they left the train.

## "OUR DAY."

## HOW IT WILL BE OBSERVED LOCALLY.

The arrangements have now been made for celebrating "Our Day" locally on the 24th of next month. The object, of course, is to raise as much money as possible in aid of the beneficent and merciful work of the Red-Cross, which now costs over \$50,000 a week, or £3 a minute. Last year the Colony subscribed to "Our Day" the handsome sum of about \$24,000, and encouraged by past experience, it is hoped to exceed this total next month, although, for some reason, it is not permitted on this occasion to hold a War Bond drawing. Many enthusiastic workers are already busy. Many more will be busy on and before the Day.

In the morning there will be a sale of ruses as last year. A military band will parade the streets, followed by rose sellers. A gymkhana will follow in the afternoon at Happy Valley with miscellaneous side-shows, the exact nature of which have not yet been decided.

In the evening an entertainment will be given in the Botanic Gardens, which will be gaily illuminated. A Japanese fireworks display and a performance by Chinese jugglers will be included amongst the attractions. A stall for the sale of souvenirs will be run by the Portuguese community, who have also arranged three raffles, one at \$1 a ticket and another at 20 cents a ticket. For these the Portuguese have already presented 1,500 prizes. The third raffle, which is to be on the American plan, one cent to twelve dollars a ticket, is for a five-seater Dodge motor car presented by one of the leading British residents of the Colony. This will be drawn for in the course of the evening at the Portuguese stall.

"The Struts" expect to give one or more performances at the Victoria Theatre on dates to be announced later, and in the early part of November "The Barton Mystery," a spoof fantasy in four acts by Walter Hackett will be presented at the Theatre Royal.

Not to be behind, our Chinese friends, who are taking a great share in the rose-making and rose selling part of the proceedings, are arranging Chinese theatricals on a big scale extending over nine days and ten nights.



# THE WAR.

## GERMANS REMOVE CIVILIANS FROM CAMBRAI:

ALLIED SUCCESSES ROUND ST. QUENTIN

## GENERAL ALLENBY'S COUP IN PALESTINE:

25,000 PRISONERS AND 260 GUNS TAKEN.

## BULGARIAN ARMIES DIVIDED:

SERBIANS WITHIN THREE MILES OF BULGARIAN FRONTIER

### Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL MINOR OPERATIONS.

LONDON, September 23rd.  
2.00 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out successful minor operations on Sunday, both day and night, at several points.

English troops captured a strong point in the neighbourhood of the Ronsoy-Neony road, which had stubbornly held out all day, capturing 80 prisoners.

Subsequently, a counter-attack from the direction of the Gillefont Farm was repulsed, with heavy enemy loss by rifles and machine-guns.

Other English troops made progress at night-time in the direction of Tombois Farm, after several hours' hard fighting, and further north captured a group of strongly held trenches at strong points on the Saur, north-west of Vendhuile, taking a number of prisoners.

We captured over 100 prisoners at night-time in a successful local attack south of Villers-Guislain.

English troops east of Gavrelle made progress on a three-quarter mile front south-east of Gavrelle, capturing 60.

The enemy attacked Berthaucourt at night-time under cover of a heavy barrage and penetrated our line at one point. An immediate counter-attack re-established the positions.

### CIVILIANS REMOVED FROM CAMBRAI.

PARIS, September 23rd.

The Germans removed the civilians from Cambrai amid scenes of disorder and pillage. Even the military mutilated.

### GOOD PROGRESS NEAR OPPE.

LONDON, September 23rd.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—Last night we attacked from a point below Villers-Guislain, attaining our object and taking over 100 prisoners.

Fighting was resumed in this region this morning, and we are following up the advantage we gained.

North of the Scarpe we made good progress near Oppy, the junction point of the "Switch" line with the "Wotan" system. On a front of 1,100 yards we gained an average depth of 600 yards, taking 60 prisoners in the first onslaught.

### A GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, September 23rd.  
5.50 p.m.

A German official report states:—We repulsed British attacks south-east of Epehy.

The enemy at night-time obtained a footing in isolated trench sections east of Epehy.

### EARLIER CABLES.

### "THE QUADRILATERAL" CARRIED.

LONDON, September 23rd.  
12.45 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—The enemy, who was reinforced, stubbornly resisted in the fighting this morning around Epehy.

We carried many strong points, the most important being the web-like trench-work called "The Quadrilateral," north-east of Honlon.

The fighting is more of a hand to hand character than hitherto in the present offensive.

We were opposed by an Alpine Corps and two other divisions, besides a new division moved up from reserve.

We captured Quenneville Farm by two o'clock.

We afterwards withdrew from Quenneville Farm.

Our net gains for the day are satisfactory.

We occupied or destroyed many outposts in the troublesome zone and inflicted heavy casualties.

The Corporal of the Highland Light Infantry, who, with six men, held the post at Moeuvres, is a native of Fife, where he has a wife and two children. Twice during the forty-eight hours he sent asking for relief. The first messenger was killed, and the second was wounded, but he reached the lines just as the assault which brought relief was about to be launched.

### FIGHTING IN A STORM.

The fighting yesterday was limited to a front of 6,000 yards, opposite Epehy and L'Empire.

Battalions of dismounted Yeomanry and London troops and East Country men, in a heavy storm, attacked the bulge in the Hindenburg outpost system, which the Alpini and three other divisions defended. The ground was intersected by short trench saps and switches, and the Germans, who were numerically superior, freely used bombs. Tanks co-operated, but the ground was very difficult and sometimes impossible owing to the mud.

The struggle swayed all day. Much uncut wire was encountered, handicapping our progress.

The enemy's high-velocity shelling of Quenneville Farm amounted to a barrage, hence our withdrawal, but the farm is untenable by the enemy.

The storm practically prevented the co-operation of aircraft, which alone were able to spot the machine-gun, "nest" with which the rolling country is infested.

### LATEST CABLES.

### FRENCH FRONT.

CONTINUED SUCCESSES.

A French communiqué states:—In the region south of St. Quentin we continued to advance yesterday evening and night.

We penetrated the woods north of Lyfontaine, carried the fort and village of Venducil, and pushed on from there to the Oise.

Our reconnaissances took prisoners north of the Aisne and in Champagne towards Butte-Dumesnil.

We repulsed enemy raids north of the Vesle and in the Voeges.

### EARLIER CABLES.

THREE GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS SHATTERED.

PARIS, September 23rd.

A communiqué states:—South of St. Quentin, we extended our positions east of Hinacourt and Les-Fontaines, and we reached the western outskirts of Venducil.

North of the Aisne three German counter-attacks were shattered north of Allemant before they could approach our lines.

We gained ground east of Sancy and took prisoners.

### The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### GEN. ALLENBY'S MASTER-STROKE.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND PRISONERS.

LONDON, September 23rd.

A communiqué from Palestine states:—Having seized the passages of the Jordan at Jisred-Damieh on Sunday morning, the enemy's last avenue of escape on the west of the river was closed.

The Seventh and Eighth Turkish Armies have virtually ceased to exist. Their entire transport was captured.

By eight o'clock last night 25,000 prisoners and 260 guns were counted. Many prisoners and much material have not yet been enumerated.

### IMMENSE ALLIED CAPTURES.

LONDON, September 23rd.

A communiqué from Palestine states:—Twenty-five thousand prisoners and 260 guns have been counted.

### THE "TURKISH DISASTER."

LONDON, September 23rd.

The Turkish disaster is bound to have a very profound reaction in Constantinople and Sofia, and will compromise the situation of the Turks in Mesopotamia and terminate the Turkish adventures in Persia and the Caucasus.

EXISTENCE OF OTTOMAN EMPIRE IMPERILED.

The Daily Telegraph which declares that the existence of the Ottoman Empire is imperiled by one of the master-strokes of the war, points out that General Allenby struck unexpectedly early, as he has all the campaigning season still before him.

The Morning Post urges that a diplomatic effort be made to detach Turkey from the Central Powers.

### EARLIER CABLES.

### LIBERATION OF THE HOLY LAND.

LONDON, September 23rd.  
4.55 a.m.

General Allenby's victory is hailed as a model in conception and execution, and is the most complete so far attained by the Allies in any theatre.

General Allenby's consummate use of cavalry is especially praised.

The immediate effect of the victory will be the liberation of the Holy Land, for it is anticipated that General Allenby will have little difficulty in entirely clearing Northern Palestine. He will be able to relieve the communications by establishing a sea base at Haifa, whence the railway runs to Beisan and Damascus. Thus the whole Turkish railway system in Southern Syria is controlled by the British and French Forces.

SECRECY SECURES SUCCESS.

LONDON, September 23rd.

Mr. Massey, a Press correspondent at Palestine Headquarters, states:—General Allenby concealed his intentions in a most masterly manner. Launching a tremendous artillery and infantry attack which crushed a very intricate system of defences, he then threw in the cavalry which swept the plain near the coast.

The troops, prior to the battle, always moved at night and were hidden during the day in orange groves, our mastery of the air preventing enemy observers noticing any change in the dispositions in a country where marching troops raise huge columns of dust, and observation posts command a wide range. The advance of the cavalry was a wonderful spectacle, British, Australian and Indian troops moving rapidly over a wide expanse, crossing deep wadis and sandy wastes with remarkable ease.

IRISHMEN AND INDIANS MAKE SPLENDID PROGRESS.

LONDON, September 23rd.  
12.45 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at Palestine Headquarters, telegraphing on September 20th, states:—An exciting incident occurred when a Staff car, with four Turkish officers, rounding a corner met a British armoured car. The Turks defended themselves with revolvers, but all were captured.

All day our aviators were bombing and machine-gunning roads packed with a confused mass of transport. Some airmen returned five times for fresh bombs. One flight holds the record for 105 hours of flying.

On September 19th Irish and Indian troops attacked west of the Nablus road and are progressing splendidly, accompanied by a unit of the Cape coloured troops, who captured a strong position called "Square Hill," as well as the first gun taken in this sector, showing great gallantry and push.

### The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### ALLIED ADVANCE UNCHECKED.

SERBIANS THREE MILES FROM BULGARIAN FRONTIER.

PARIS, September 23rd.

The latest news is that the Serbian cavalry is only three miles from the Bulgarian frontier in the Strumaitza region.

The Eleventh German Division has been broken through, together with the main Bulgarian forces, which are retiring in disorder.

It transpires that General Liman von Sanders barely escaped from Mount Tabor, where he was directing the Turks' resistance in Palestine.

### GERMAN MAIN LINE CUT.

LONDON, September 23rd.  
2.45 p.m.

A Serbian communiqué, issued last evening, stated:—We have liberated 15 villages.

We are forcing the Gërmaño-Bulgar reinforcements to retreat.

We crossed to the left bank of the Vardar and cut the main railway line between Uskup and Salonika, crossed the Cerna, and cut the railway line between Garagako and Prilep, which is the German Army's main line of communication.

We advanced 55 kilometres between September 15th and 21st.

Certain infantry units reached the highest point of very mountainous region, and advanced 40 kilometres in one day.

Our booty and prisoners are constantly increasing.

ALLIES CAPTURE CHANISTE AND ORLE.

LONDON, September 23rd.  
2.10 a.m.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—The French and Serbian Armies, on September 21st, on the Drachevo massif, broke the serious resistance of the Bulgarians, who were reinforced by German troops.

Pursuing their success, the Allies passed towards the north of Voznaei and Kavadar, and reached the Vardar in the direction of Negotin and Demirkapou.

The enemy is destroying material wholesale in the direction of Cradske and in the region of the Vardar and Doiran, where they are burning stations, munition depots, and aviation parks.

The number of prisoners and guns captured is increasing. The Serbians captured a complete group of mountain guns and a battery of 105 millimetre guns.

Our aviators continue to harass the retreating enemy.

In the eastern part of the Cerna Bend the enemy has begun to retreat.

The Allies captured Chaniste and Orle. The French and Greek troops north and north-east of the Dzeza massif continue to make progress, in conjunction with the Serbians.

### EARLIER CABLES.

### FIRST AND SECOND BULGARIAN ARMIES DIVIDED.

PARIS, September 23rd.

The arrival of the Allies on the line of the Vardar gives them possession of the railway skirting the river and forming a line of communication between the first and second Bulgarian Armies. The cutting of this line at Demirkapou means that the enemy forces, comprising 16 divisions, are divided into two.

They are hastily preparing for retreat both north of Monastir and in the Doiran region.

By the mastery of the mountain zone the Allies are now able to debouch on the plain.

The Bulgarians are systematically destroying the evacuated regions.

### Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### CEASELESS BOMBING OF GERMAN TOWNS.

LONDON, September 23rd.

The Air Ministry states:—The total bombs dropped on the night of September 20th was 224 tons.

Our aeroplanes on the night of September 21st bombed and machine-gunned four aerodromes and attacked and hit the blast furnaces at Hagendigen and Rombach. A total of 124 tons were dropped.

All our machines returned.

### General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### GERMAN SCHEME FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, September 23rd.

The newspapers in London do not take the German political crisis seriously, as it is the eighth such crisis in Germany during the war, and it is anticipated that the force will be re-enacted of making a change of Ministry without weakening the control of the militarists.

The latest move in the peace offensive is indicated in a telegram from Amsterdam stating that great prominence is given in the German Press to the scheme for a League of Nations to be outlined by Deputy Erzberger of the Centre Party in his forthcoming book. The draft constitution has been prepared and published provides for the establishment of a league immediately Germany, Great Britain, France, the United States and Russia announce their adherence to it.

Each will have a seat at the Hague, where there will be an International Bureau for the conduct of business, controlled by an Administrative Council, and presided over by the Dutch Foreign Minister.

The scheme provides that the League should guarantee the territorial possessions of each Federal State belonging to the League, and the undisturbed possession of the Colonies, while States outside, whose Governments proclaim neutrality, will be recognised as permanently neutral. All States and Colonies in Africa will be perpetually neutral.

The scheme provides for obligatory arbitration, the reduction of naval and military forces to an agreed standard, the recognition of the freedom of the seas, and that members of the League should renounce raising troops in the Colonies.

For a decade after the foundation of the League each of the States' surplus raw material should be divided with the others.

### THE SUBMARINE PIRATES.

PARIS, September 23rd.

Mr. Havelock Wilson, in a lecture, stated that 20,000 non-combatant Allied seamen, including 15,000 British, have been murdered by the submarine pirates.

The meeting passed a resolution approving the British seamen's decision to boycott all German and German products.

### EARLIER CABLES.

### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

EX-TSAR'S BODY EXHUMED.

AMSTERDAM, September 23rd.

A Moscow message states that the body of the ex-Tsar has been exhumed in the forest where he was executed.

The remains were ceremoniously conveyed to Ekaterinburg, where they lay in state in the Cathedral prior to temporary interment at Omsk.

### PARLIAMENTARY REFORM IN GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, September 23rd.

Official circles are sceptical of the German newspaper discussion of Parliamentary reform, which they interpret as another phase of the peace offensive.

AMERICA'S SUPPLY OF FOODSTUFFS.

WASHINGTON, September 23rd.

Mr. Hoover, in a statement, says that the United States is prepared to ship 5,730,000 more tons of foodstuffs for the American armies and the Allies than last year.

MEMORIAL TO GERMAN SHAME.

PARIS, September 22nd.

A Havas message says:—At a French-American dinner at the Cercle Volney, Lord Derby suggested that the great monuments destroyed by the Germans be not restored, but that they be left as the best memorial to the heroic dead and to German shame. Germany, in the name of justice, must be punished.

### COTTON SPINNERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

LONDON, September 23rd.

The cotton strike is regarded as practically settled, and the resumption of work is expected early next week.

### A BAREFACED GERMAN LIE

PARIS, September 22nd.

A Havas message states:—There is new evidence of German hypocrisy in the answer to a Red Cross appeal to "cease using asphyxiating gases, which claims that the Germans only used gas after the French. This is a barefaced lie.

### SUBJECT HAPSBURG RACES.

PARIS, September 22nd.

A Havas message says:—The Italian Cabinet has taken an important decision by declaring that the movement of the Jugo-Slavs towards independence corresponds with the principles for which the Entente fights. Italy keeps the leadership of the movement for the liberation of the subject Hapsburg races.

### PEACE BASED ON INTERNATIONAL TREATIES.

PARIS, September 22nd.

A Havas message says:—At a meeting of the Inter-Allied Labour Conference, Mr. Arthur Henderson said, in regard to Alsace-Lorraine, that there could be no question of territorial settlement, but of International Law. No Conference should be open to Germans, or British workers would not take part. The Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest Treaties were an almost insurmountable barrier to a peace based on international principles.

### THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THREE ALLIED FRONTS REVIEWED.

PARIS, September 22nd.

A Havas message says there are advances on three fronts: in France, Serbia and Palestine.

In Macedonia, the inhabitants received the Serbian troops enthusiastically. Serbians forcibly enrolled in the Bulgarian Army have thrown down their arms and are joining the Serbians.

The Turkish Army in Palestine is in confused retreat and the flower of the Turkish Army has been routed.

General Allenby followed the plan of Napoleon's invasion, in Syria, advancing along the maritime plain and cutting enemy communications between strong places in Samaria and the north.

The Turkish Army, reduced to about 200,000 men, is scattered over the four corners of the Turkish Empire. The victory ought to have a great influence on the course of the war. French troops took part in the attack on the extreme wing, gallantly carrying their objectives.

On the Western Front, the battle has crystallised at three points—on the eastern and northern outskirts of Moeuvres and east of Epehy. The Germans are straining to keep these three strategic points. The enemy's best divisions are here.

General Mangin's Army continues the flattening-out process, fighting tremendously hard.

The population of Metz is panic-stricken, the banks having removed their cash to Karlsruhe. About 40 shells from long-range guns have fallen on Metz.

### SHIPBUILDING IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, September 23rd.

The Shipping Board states:—With the Allied and American construction working full headway the total submarine war losses will soon be overcome. The submarines have sunk and up till the present destroyed 7,167,000 deadweight tons over construction, but 3,795,000 tons of enemy shipping have been seized. The United States is working 200 shipyards comprising 1,920 slipways. The American construction programme includes 2,653 ships with a tonnage of 1,630,000.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 23rd.

The silver market is steady.

### THE EMPLOYMENT OF COLOURED TROOPS.

MR. J. I. Macpherson (Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office) speaking in the House of Commons, said that the British employed a far greater number of coloured troops in the fighting lines and labour battalions than the French. The number might be further increased.

The youngest French class called up for service averaged 18 years. Britain held lads of 18 years in readiness owing to the emergency, but the Army Council was considering the question of their withdrawal.







## BELGIUM THE "PAWN."

## MR. BALFOUR'S CAUSTIC REPLY.

Mr. Balfour, spoke at a Belgian patriotic gathering at the Central Hall, Westminster, in celebration of Belgian Independence Day. The chair was occupied by Baron Moncheur, the Belgian Minister.

## THINGS TO REMEMBER.

"Mr. Balfour had a very enthusiastic greeting on rising. He said: 'Our chairman, in his opening remarks, made a pathetic reference to the fact that this was now the fourth year in which Belgium had been compelled to celebrate her national day in a foreign, though I am glad to think a most friendly, land. (Cheers.) Four years ago the people of Belgium, like the people of Great Britain and of France, had no premonition of the disasters that were, within a fortnight, about to overwhelm them. Belgium was pursuing the peaceful and tranquil tenor of her national life, a model of industrial efficiency and political freedom, neither dreaming of making war nor fearing that others would make war upon her. The change from that day is indeed a tragic change, for we now see this martyr among the nations, her land trampled by a foreign and a remorseless enemy; tripped of all means by which she can carry on her national interests; reduced to a servitude which in some cases amounts, I fear, almost to a slavery—tortured, crushed, helpless. And yet, though that is the picture of what has occurred to Belgium since July 21st, 1914, I think there never was a moment when her virtue shone out more clearly in the face of mankind, and when the infamy of her oppressor caused bitterer hate or profounder loathing among all civilised nations."

"The Germans, I believe, I know—calculated that, however unjustifiable by the laws of God and man and the rules that govern the commerce of civilised nations, however infamous her conduct might appear, success, striking, rapid, and overwhelming, would cause all those crimes to be buried in the past, and that she would shine out among all nations, if not the most beloved, at least the most feared, at least the greatest. Germany has made many miscalculations in this war. Indeed, she has never made a moral calculation which was not utterly wide of the mark, and her habitual practice has not been abandoned in this case. The crime of which Belgium is the victim is not forgotten, is not likely to be forgotten, never will be forgotten. It is an eternal stain upon the fame of the German people which nothing they can do, even were they to repent to-morrow of their political crimes, would ever wipe out. (Cheers.)"

## BROKEN CONTRACTS.

"Mankind are not mere worshippers of the brute successes which the German militarists assume. There is such a thing as the human conscience and the human memory, and if when this war ends successfully, when Belgium again takes her place among the free and independent and prosperous nations of the world, it will be vain for the Germans to try and put aside the memory of all that they have done. It is burnt into the conscience of civilised mankind; nothing will efface it. (Cheers.)"

"To me it seems that, perhaps from the very nature of the polemic in which we have all been more or less plunged since the war began, we have been inclined, from the fact that Germany broke all her treaties in attacking Belgium, to lose the full perspective, to see out of its correct proportion the real character of the deed that she then performed. It is perfectly true that the attack on Belgium becomes doubly infamous from the fact that the attacker had promised to be the defender, and that the victim whom Germany was overwhelming were the very people whom Germany herself solemnly promised to defend. It is also true, and cannot be forgotten, that Germany's utter disregard of treaties is something we are bound to remember whenever we base a policy upon German promise."

"The Germans tell us—and I hope in this respect that they tell us truly—that the war is not going to be a prolonged one, and that peace negotiations are visible already above the horizon. I do not associate myself with those prophecies one way or the other. All I say is that when the time comes when Europe has to consider around a council table how to protect itself against a repetition of the horrors and abominations of which Germany has been responsible, it will be impossible for European statesmen to forget that a German promise is not a binding contract—(cheers)—and that the peace of the world rests on frail foundations indeed if it rests on nothing more solid than a solemn pact. That again, I agree, is a most important fact which we cannot and ought not attempt to forget. There is another aspect again connected with the Belgian outrage which must be ever present to the minds of the citizens of this country, for it was the fact—and the fact is a mere historical truth—that we were pledged to defend Belgium, which wiped out every doubt that could touch the conscience of any man of British birth as to whether it was or was not his duty to take part in this great struggle."

"Therefore, from all these three aspects I do not deny that the breach by Germany of her treaty obligations is of the deepest as well as of the most sinister significance. Do not let us forget that had there been no treaty binding Germany to protect Belgium, had Germany violated no paper contract at all, the infamy of attacking a small, friendly, and neutral State—first attacking it, then conquering it, then oppressing it—all for no other reason than that Germany wanted to get at another foe, that would remain if the Treaty of 1839 had never been brought into existence, one of the most shocking episodes of the war—(cheers)—and one which, of all others, is of a character which it behoves mankind, by some League of Nations or other machinery, to see shall never recur in the future. (Cheers.)"

## A "FLIMSY EXCUSE."

"I am aware that the Germans, in the earlier days of this controversy, were good enough to observe that Belgium had brought all these misfortunes upon herself, because instead of trusting to Germany and silently permitting Germany to use her country, she had defended to the best of her ability that neutrality which we were all pledged to protect. What a flimsy excuse is this! But flimsy as it is, I am not sure that the general public appreciates its full cynicism. At the very time that Belgium was being attacked by the German armies, Switzerland, another small country, another free country, announced that it was prepared to defend its neutrality against all attacks. How did the Germans deal with that situation? They sent a document, of which anybody who takes the trouble can obtain a copy, in which they congratulated the Swiss upon their courage and foresight (I forget the exact words, but that is what it comes to), and which told them how pleased they were to learn that the Swiss were determined at all costs to maintain their position as a neutral Power. So that you have at the same moment Belgium attacked and told that neutrality is a thing which a weak nation ought not to protect against a nation so much more powerful—and I presume so much more cultivated—(laughter)—than themselves, while another nation, also a small nation, is told it is doing well in publishing to the world that it will not allow its neutrality to be interfered with, and is making all preparation to prevent it being interfered with. Who can doubt that if it had suited the German Higher Command to attack France through Switzerland, instead of through Belgium, it would have been Belgium that would have received the congratulations of the German Government and it would have been Switzerland who would have been trampled under the German heel! (Cheers.)"

## WHAT IS A "PAWN"?

"But, surely, the crowning insult has been levelled against Belgium by the German Chancellor in his last speech. He then told the world, the German world in the first place, and listening nations in the second place, that Germany did not propose to keep Belgium for ever, but that Germany did intend to use Belgium as a pawn. The word 'pawn' ought not to be unfamiliar to the German Chancellor, for it has been used in connection with the future peace arrangements both by President Wilson and by the German Chancellor himself on a previous memorable occasion. You may remember that when Germany did not think that things were going quite so well with her as she thought, Count Hertling dwelt at length in the Reichstag on President Wilson's well-known four points. This is what Count Hertling said: 'The second of President Wilson's points is that peoples and provinces shall not be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chads or pawns in a game for the balance of power. This clause,' went on the German Chancellor, 'in President Wilson's pronouncement can be unconditionally assented to. Indeed, one wonders that the President of the United States considered it necessary to emphasise it anew.'"

"Compared with that, the more recent utterance of the same orator, in which he says that 'the occupation and present possession of Belgium only means that we have a pawn for future negotiations,' (Cheers and laughter.) Now what does a 'pawn,' in the sense in which it is used by the Chancellor, really mean? It means that having attacked Belgium without provocation, having conquered it, and having treated it when conquered without pity, having deprived it of every material good and of all the moral benefits that attach to freedom, he is prepared to give it up provided he can get some other territory in which the Germans can exercise their peculiar gifts. (Laughter.) When he talks of a pawn, and of exchanging Belgium for some other district, some other country, some other colony, it may be it only means that he will consent no longer to misgovern and oppress Belgium on condition that the Powers permit Germany to misgovern and oppress some other area in Europe or elsewhere. That is what treating Belgium as a pawn means—that and nothing else. And to me it seems that of all the outrages to which Belgium has been subjected, none has been more insulting. (Cheers.)"

"Against the dark background of these infamies, military infamies, political infamies, administrative infamies, the brightness of Belgium's glories and virtues shine out with special and immortal lustre. (Cheers.) Whether we think of what her people have endured, or what her army has done and is doing, or what her heroic monarch has performed for his country—(loud cheers)—whether we look at all three as one indivisible and patriotic whole, our admiration warms and glows at the contemplation of this unique endurance, this unique fight of courage, faith, endurance, and patriotism. Bitter heart of what Belgians in Belgium are now suffering. Let them, however, take courage. Let their spirits rise in the mood of profound cheerfulness, for these dark days are not going to last for ever, and when they come to a conclusion, when peace again dawns upon this much-tormented and cruelly tried world when Belgium is again free and prosperous, then Belgians, whether they have spent these unhappy years in exile, or, an even harder fate, have spent them in their own country, they will be able to look back upon this time of cruel and unexampled trial, and they will say to themselves, to their children, and their descendants that Belgium, though her existence as a political entity is less than a century, has within that period shown an example of courage, constancy, and virtue to mankind for which all the world should be grateful. (Loud cheers.)"

## A FIRM ROCK.

"Mr. Henry Cation de Wiart (Minister of Justice) said since August 4th, 1914, the people of Belgium had become as one."

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## THE KAISER AND MR. WILSON.

The chief among the public men in the Kaiser's black book and the one for whom he reserved most of his childish denunciations, according to Dr. Davis, his American dentist, was President Wilson. Dr. Davis, writing in the *New York World*, declared that the Kaiser, in a towering rage, characterised Mr. Wilson as a "professor," a "demagogue," and the "idealist who can accomplish nothing." "What does a professor know about international politics and diplomatic affairs?" demanded the Kaiser of Davis, when he heard of Mr. Wilson's election. Shortly after the commencement of the war the Emperor urged that the opportunity was ripe for the United States to seize Mexico and Canada. "Can't your President see the wonderful opportunity now for combining with us and crushing England? With our feet on one side and America's on the other, we could destroy England's sea-power. This is America's great opportunity to dominate the Western Hemisphere. But what can you expect of a professor and a demagogue?"

Despite the Kaiser's brave words, his rage was so significant of the distress that American intervention caused him that Davis was glad to hear him rave, and showed no resentment. After the Italian retreat the monarch, in his jubilant mood, exclaimed: "Now, when it is too late, you will see how foolish Wilson was to bring his country into the war. The Americans will see when too late what fools they made themselves when they elected a professor. Now America must pay the bills." Previous to the war the Kaiser often expressed great admiration for Mr. Roosevelt, but after the war, when Mr. Roosevelt showed clearly that he did not reciprocate the feeling, the ruler was forced to confess: "I am terribly disappointed in Roosevelt."—*Daily Telegraph*.

## HOW KERENSKY ESCAPED.

M. Kerensky left Russia early in June by way of Murmansk. Between the days of his disappearance from public affairs he spent the time in Petrograd, Petrograd and Moscow. His wife remained in Russia, in hiding with their children. Although Kerensky's evasion of the police agents of his own country was facilitated by a moustache and long beard, which he grew in his long months of hiding, he did not think this sufficient to disguise himself, and added the dress of a soldier servant. A friend procured for him the pass and other papers of an orderly, and finally he began to move more publicly about the streets of Moscow. Finally he risked passage on the railway, and got out of the country. One man with whom he has conferred much since his arrival in London is M. Stachovich, his own appointee as Ambassador to Spain, who was summoned to London a few days before Kerensky's arrival.

man, with one heart and one will, a man who struggled, resisted, suffered, and held his ground. They had not changed one jot from the political position which they then took up. (Cheers.) On the side of Germany, what contradictions, what manoeuvres, what sophisms and lies, had accumulated, contradicting each other and revealing already, if not remorse for the crime committed, at least embarrassment at not being able to escape from its unavoidable results. The punishment of the bad action, said Schiller, was that it brought with it others which were still worse. After violating their neutrality, which she had guaranteed, Germany tried to make people believe that they had been the first to violate it. But Germany herself, in the childishness of her propaganda, had refuted this bad excuse, invented too late, and the reports of their diplomats which she published in order to harm them had ruined this ridiculous story, to which the present Chancellor did not even dare to allude. (Cheers.) After the failure of the deportations, Germany tried her separatist manoeuvre, with the help of a handful of accomplices—and what accomplices! She tried to drench the Flemish and Walloon provinces the wedge of a separation by which she hoped to benefit. But, on the morrow of the admirable decision taken by the Belgian magistrature, which unmasked the manoeuvre—on June 25th last, even at the tribunal of the Reichstag, a voice less serene than the others, that of Haase, was raised saying, 'The declarations of the Council of Flanders are merely machinations, from which every honest Fleming turns with scorn.' (Cheers.)"

## PEACE WITH JUSTICE.

To-day, rather than take up the simple avowal and the promise of reparation made on August 4th, 1914, by Bethmann-Hollweg, the present Chancellor, Count Hertling, imagined a new attitude. 'Belgium is a pawn,' he said. 'How could stolen goods become a pawn in the hands of the robber?' (Cheers.) What would Hertling say if a highwayman, at the moment when justice was about to force him to give back his plunder, brandished his victim's purse and cried, 'Excuse me, sir, I have a pawn.' (Laughter and cheers.) The thing pawned constituted a security given by the debtor to the creditor in guarantee of his debt. One could not receive a pawn if one had not a credit. It so happened that Belgium had a credit. Their credit was all that of universal conscience. It was the imperious claim of imminent justice. (Cheers.) Under the sceptre of her King of whom she was so proud, under the energy of her people, whom war would have instructed and steered with the help which their great Allies had promised, then Belgium would rise again, more beautiful and more glorious. (Cheers.) The whole of Belgium had taken this pledge, which the workmen of the invaded territory sent to them in a message at the time when they were reported en-masse to Germany to be reduced to slavery. 'Whatever our tortures may be, we will only have peace with the independence of our country and the triumph of justice.' (Cheers.) At the call of M. de Wiart the audience gave stirring cheers for King Albert, for Belgium, and for the Allies."

## GERMANY'S WAR GUILT.

## HARDEN'S INDICTMENT.

A recent number of Harden's *Zukunft* is as scathing an indictment of Germany's policy and of her rulers and statesmen as has yet been the light. It is entitled 'The Eternal Sickness,' by which the writer means the desire for world dominion, and which this 'sickness' is raging. Not only does Von Kuhlmann fall under Harden's scornful lash, but also the Kaiser himself, in connection with whose recent outburst against the Anglo-Saxon world conception he recalls the contrary view expressed by the Emperor in the famous *Daily Telegraph* interview:—

Criticising Von Kuhlmann's attempt to fasten the guilt for the war on Russia, Harden pictures the Foreign Secretary saying to himself before his speech:—'Accuse the Western Powers a little bit, and not absolve them entirely, but buckle on to the Petersburg people the chief guilt. This will be welcome to everybody, and the governing Bolsheviks will not object.'

Then Harden continues:—'But why sharpen the sickle in this manner. In intelligent countries there is nothing to be hoped of any public discussion of the question of guilt. After Kuhlmann's speech the curls of the question mark have not disappeared. Neither has the belief that Germany is striving after world dominion been contradicted. Kuhlmann has evaded the question, which is the real meaning of the expression world dominion. According to its present significance in this war that would be attained if the programme of the German Economic League were carried out, and if Germany, in alliance with militarily and economically weaker friends on the European Continent, became the only great Power over all the chief ports of the Baltic and Black Seas, over the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, over Hamburg, Bremen, and Antwerp, from the Murman coast to Gallipoli, from the Caucasus into French Lorraine and Flanders.'

Referring to the Kaiser's speech, Harden writes:—'He did not always think thus—he who, as the son of a British woman, once, in an unhappily famous interview, declared himself England's only friend in an Anglophobe nation. In his opinion now the peoples of the world are under the yoke of the Anglo-Saxon dominating race, for whom they are working as slaves, and the war cannot end before one of the two different world conceptions has unconditionally conquered. Prussian-Germanic freedom, right, honour, and morality, or Anglo-Saxon idolising of money.'

"I do not believe," continues Harden, "that Germany before the war was under the British yoke, that either Ballin, Krupp, Thyssen, the industrialists, agriculturalists, or the merchants of Germany have ever felt themselves the slaves of England. Neither do I believe that in the British imperialism whose wars have been pushed out of the markets by German undercutting and by the German practice of dumping, there are more people than anywhere else in the world who worship money or have hearts beating for freedom, right, honour, and morality than anywhere else on earth. And Kuhlmann knows that there are other races on this earth who see in the announcement that the Prussian-German world-conception must unconditionally conquer, an attempt for world domination. Fear of German dominion is not to be rooted out by treaties, which tear in pieces gigantic empires, by crushing into powerlessness the policy and economy of parts of empires, by verbal artifices which do not go deeply into the being of things."

Why was Kuhlmann's speech discussed in foreign countries only with contempt, and abused at home with fury? Because there was nothing in it which convinced them of the uprightness of its author. Over Belgium it was again said, 'This belongs to a complex question, and we do not wish to bind ourselves down by public declarations.' Three Foreign Secretaries have clamped themselves fast to this raft—'We don't want to keep Belgium, but don't let us announce its renunciation, for that reduces our hostages, and will encourage the enemy to make new demands.'

"Do you, then, feel yourselves so weak? Is Belgium's future to be treated as a question? Then the question must be answered, either by right or by force. The restoration of the kingdom to the condition of July, 1914, must be guaranteed, or the answer put off until America, England, and France have been so defeated that even, after a period of years, they will not be able to reassemble their armies, and will declare themselves to have been conquered. Anything else is sham fighting. He who loudly counts Belgium as among the hostages, that is to say, among the territories gained after an open declaration of war, increases thereby in foreign countries the crowds of those who do not attribute to the Prussian-Germanic 'spirit' freedom, right, honour, and morality."

For a full appreciation of Harden's dicta it must be remembered that the concluding five words, quoted with ironical reiteration in the course of the article, are from the Kaiser's 'Two World-conceptions' speech.—*Daily Telegraph*.

## KAISER SCOLDS KUEHLMANN.

It was known from the outset that Herr von Kuehlmann's resignation was due to the speech in which he admitted the impossibility of a military victory over the Allies, but the actual circumstances of his dismissal have only just come to light. Herr von Kuehlmann received a telegram commanding him to visit the Kaiser at General Headquarters; he left Berlin within an hour or two of the receipt of this order, and presented himself to his Emperor at the appointed hour. The Kaiser gave him a severe scolding, saying that he had made a contemptible blunder, that he had encouraged the anti-war movement in Germany, that he had played into the hands of Germany's enemies, and that he had indirectly insulted Hindenburg and Ludendorff and the German army. 'For some twenty minutes the angry Kaiser poured a torrent of reproaches and abusive criticisms upon Kuehlmann, who, at the end of the impatient tirade, offered his resignation, which was accepted forthwith.'—*Wireless Press*.

## THE CARD PARTY



Mrs. S.—I have struck upon a brilliant idea. The men, I hear, are playing golf and tennis for War Bond Tickets. Hubby has quite a few chances already, so instead of the usual silver trinkets I have decided at all my card parties, until the end of the year, to give War Bond tickets as prizes. Wouldn't it be lovely if one of my guests won the \$25,000—and at this rate of exchange, too!

Mrs. G.—Capital! I think we might all do the same and we'd not have that nasty feeling of just wasting our money on trash, for half of every five dollars spent on War Bond tickets goes to help the wounded.

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[1]







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NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,200 tons	Sat. 19th Oct. 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU 13,790 tons	
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	HWAH WU 8,500 tons	Mon. 30th Sept.
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